a) administering an effective amount of a labeled antibody which specifically binds to C3b(i) or a labeled antibody which specifically binds to C3b(i) covalently linked to a second molecule to a subject;

b) waiting for a time interval following the administration to permit the labeled antibody to concentrate at any cancerous site in the subject;

c) determining background level;

d) detecting the labeled antibody at a site in the subject; and

e) determining that cancer is present at said site in the subject if the labeled antibody is detected above background level at said site in the subject.

21. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 20, 48, 49, 58 or 59 in which the subject is a human.

22. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 20, 48, 49, 58 or 59 in which the labeled antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

23. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 20, 48, 49, 58 or 59 in which the labeled antibody is a humanized antibody.

24. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 20, 48, 49, 58 or 59 in which the labeled antibody is labeled with a radioisotope.

26. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 20, 48 or 58 in which time interval is 6 hours to 48 hours.

27. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 20, 48, 49, 58 or 59 in which the labeled antibody is administered intravenously.

29. (Twice Amended) A method for detecting cancer in a subject, comprising

(a) imaging said subject at a time interval after administering to said subject an effective amount of a labeled antibody which specifically binds to C3b(i) or a labeled antibody which specifically binds to C3b(i)

covalently linked to a second molecule, said time interval being sufficient to permit the labeled antibody to concentrate at any cancerous site in said subject; and

(b) determining that cancer is present at a site in said subject if the labeled antibody is localized at said site in the subject.

30. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 29, 50 or 60 in which the subject is a human.

31. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 29, 50 or 60 in which the labeled antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

32. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 29, 50 or 60 in which the labeled antibody is a humanized antibody.

33. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 29, 50 or 60 in which the labeled antibody is labeled with a radioisotope.

34. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 29, 50 or 60 in which time interval is 6 hours to 48 hours.

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48. (Twice Amended) A method for detecting cancer comprising:

a) administering plasma to a subject;

b) administering an effective amount of a labeled antibody which specifically binds to C3b(i) to said subject;

c) waiting for a time interval following step (b) to permit the labeled antibody to concentrate at any cancerous site in the subject;

d) determining background level; and

e) detecting the labeled antibody in the subject, wherein detection of the labeled antibody above the background level at a site in the subject indicates the presence of a cancer at said site.

49. (Twice Amended) A method for detecting cancer comprising:

a) administering plasma to a subject;

b) waiting for a time interval following step (a);

c) administering an effective amount of a labeled antibody which specifically binds to C3b(i) to said subject;

d) waiting for a time interval following step (c) to permit the labeled antibody to concentrate at any cancerous site in the subject;

e) determining background level; and

f) detecting the labeled antibody in the subject, wherein detection of the labeled antibody above the background level at a site in the subject indicates the presence of a cancer at said site.

50. (Twice Amended) A method for detecting cancer in a subject, comprising imaging said subject at a time interval after administrating sequentially to said subject plasma and an effective amount of a labeled antibody which specifically binds to C3b(i), said time interval being sufficient to permit the labeled antibody to concentrate at any cancerous site in said subject, wherein detection of the labeled antibody localized at a site in the subject indicates the presence of cancer at said site.

51. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 20, 48, 49, 58 or 59 in which the labeled antibody is a human antibody.

52. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 20, 50 or 60 in which the labeled antibody is a human antibody.

53. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 48 or 49 in which the plasma is administered intravenously.

55. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 48 or 58 which further comprises repeating steps (a) through (e) at monthly intervals.

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56. (Twice Amended) The method of Claim 49 or 59 which further comprises repeating steps (a) through (f) at monthly or yearly intervals.

Add new claims 58-61, as follows:

58. (New) A method for detecting cancer comprising:

a) administering one or more IgM antibodies known to bind to improperly glycosylated cancer cells to a subject;

b) administering an effective amount of a labeled antibody which specifically binds to C3b(i) to said subject;

c) waiting for a time interval following step (b) to permit the labeled antibody to concentrate at any cancerous site in the subject;

d) determining background level; and

e) detecting the labeled antibody in the subject, wherein detection of the labeled antibody above the background level at a site in the subject indicates the presence of a cancer at said site.

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59. (New) A method for detecting cancer comprising:

a) administering one or more IgM antibodies known to bind to improperly glycosylated cancer cells to a subject;

b) waiting for a time interval following step (a);

c) administering an effective amount of a labeled antibody which specifically binds to C3b(i) to said subject;

d) waiting for a time interval following step (c) to permit the labeled antibody to concentrate at any cancerous site in the subject;

e) determining background level; and

f) detecting the labeled antibody in the subject, wherein detection of the labeled antibody above the background level at a site in the subject indicates the presence of a cancer at said site.

60. (New) A method for detecting cancer in a subject, comprising imaging said subject at a time interval after administrating sequentially to said subject one or more IgM